

The 3rd International Geography Symposium - GEOMED2013

The methodology of spatial organization in border areas within of the Kazakh - Russian relations

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Abstract

The peculiarity of the Kazakh-Russian border is considered the concentration of a significant part of the transport infrastructure and the natural productive capacity of the two states along its perimeter. Economic unit of the border regions of Russia and Kazakhstan is preserved in the present. However, the lack of zones of highly urban environment of life became an obstacle to the concentration in the highly skilled territory of Kazakhstan, mobile workforce, innovative technologies, sources of information, "brand", cultural values, etc. Within Kazakhstan the gap increases in the growth rates of the economy, quality of life among the regions. This does not provide the country's competitiveness in an open economy, not only in international, but also at the sub-national level. Rapid urbanization in Kazakhstan connected with the movement of large masses of human resources in a potentially promising raw materials region, as well as in the cities of Astana and Almaty which led to the permanent distortions in the resettlement of the population. Kazakhstan should consider the experience of post-communist countries joined the European Union (EU), which has been implemented macro-economic stabilization, significantly reduced the proportion of the public sector in the economy, and expanded private initiative in the field of small and medium-sized businesses. Nowadays, within the framework of the Customs Union (CU), the Russian-Kazakh economic relations cannot take place in the EU format. Russia itself needs in the establishment of high-tech industries and innovative systems and large-scale foreign direct investment (FDI). It is not well developed enough transnational companies (TNCs), which excludes the flow of technology to enhance the knowledge-intensity of the secondary sector of the economy of Kazakhstan. Russia is considered the leader in the high-tech military-industrial complex (MIC), including the electronics industry, nano-technologies, etc. However the question of whether Russia is ready to share them with Kazakhstan is still a debate. Geographic Science of Kazakhstan aims to solve the most complex problems of the Kazakh-Russian relations at parity co-operation and expansion of the zone of vital interests of the country, with regional and geopolitical situation in the world.

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Selection and peer-review under responsibility of the Organizing Committee of GEOMED2013.

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Keywords: Economic unit; geopolitical; Kazakh-Russian relations; region.

The geopolitical position of the Republic of Kazakhstan, across a variety of current political development makes it the most important structural element of the integration processes taking place in the global and sub-spaces. The interests of the industrialized countries in the Asia-Pacific region and China as well as Russia, with its enormous scale and resources to turn Kazakhstan into the object of an active foreign policy, continental and transcontinental economic preferences. However, in an apparent broad geopolitical choice of options and alternatives, even the most balanced strategy for action on the world stage can not advance to guarantee success. Location Kazakhstan in the center of Eurasia has certain advantages. Here converge transport routes connecting Europe with Asia, and the Asia-Pacific region with the countries of the Middle East. This is an important factor of economic integration and a deepening of international territorial division of labor.

However for accessing to sea ports Kazakhstan forced to use transport routes running through the territory of two or more countries. The Russian territory is the most important factor contributing to the development of economic relations, especially with European countries. For example, the Volga river system allows you to get to the ports of the Black Sea and Baltic Sea, and the path along the Irtysh - in the Arctic Ocean. As for rail, road, pipeline, electronic modes of transport, due to geographical, historical and economic reasons, are closely related to the transport and communication systems of Russia, being essentially part of it. All this gives rise to problems of spatial organization of the territory of Kazakhstan in the context of the Kazakh-Russian relations (Nadyrov, 2009).

The current system of territorial organization of the productive forces and the population distribution in Kazakhstan, based on the consolidation of the country's raw specialization, deforms the configuration of the reproduction of economic processes, leads to a system of social relations. Raw areas of the country "pull together" over the design capacity to absorb free capital, skilled and mobile labor force, thereby limiting opportunities for the development of innovative technologies with all the ensuing consequences. Most of the infrastructure projects of the last decade aimed at developing and transition economy countries do not provide the connectivity. The absence of zones of highly urban environment of life becomes an obstacle to the concentration of resources on the territory of Kazakhstan of the future: a highly skilled and mobile workforce, innovative technologies, sources of information, "brand", cultural values, etc.

Domestically, the gap increases in the rate of growth of the economy, quality of life among different regions, production and territorial organization of the majority, which does not provide competitiveness in an open economy, not only in international, but also at the subnational level. Policy of equalization of socio-economic development of the regions of parameters does not always create the conditions for development prospects, but only postpones the decision of regional disparities, according to expert estimates, this leads to an annual loss in Kazakhstan up to 4-5% of GDP.

The system of settlement of the population, being subordinate to, the need to address sector priorities, centered on the territorial-production complexes and industrial areas, which are key elements of the support frame of the territorial organization of production, often at the expense of environmental and quality of life.

Rapid urbanization in Kazakhstan connected with the movement of large masses of human resources in a potentially promising raw materials region, as well as in the cities of Astana and Almaty, and others, ultimately leading to irreversible imbalances in the population distribution.

This results in destabilization of the quality of life and human potential most of the regions, their strong stratification in terms of standard of living as between the regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan, as well as within them.

Rational spatial organization of the national economy of the country is essential to ensure competitiveness, along with new technologies and advantageous geographical position. The quality of the living environment in the country is increasingly dependent on the ability of a particular region. Need to develop appropriate models of contemporary processes of spatial development, namely to identify and define the real prospects of its integration into the structure of the international economic system.

Changing socio-political and economic conditions for the development of Kazakhstan, its geopolitical position, the positioning of the Eurasian Economic Community, the Customs Union and the Central Asian region has a great influence on the course of many socio-economic processes. These factors, both individually and cumulatively cause

transformation and complex inertial systems such as settling. Of course, this system in its entire links to major regional systems of settlement or the largest agglomerations of local groups to rural communities already is undergoing a more or less significant deformation of its quantitative and, most importantly, the quality parameters.

Based on the potential of fundamental theoretical and applied scientific papers - geographers and urban planners in Russia and Kazakhstan published in the Soviet era, and in recent years, the actual formation of a new spatial paradigm. This paradigm has to be based on the development of regional opportunities in cities and reconstruction of potential agglomerations, the relevant standards of post-industrial countries. Economic development in market conditions identified as competitive advantages of individual territorial and economic systems of the country, and their disadvantages associated with different capacities to adapt to the market. This has led to a significant decline and curtailment of production in some regions, the occurrence of depressive regions and localities.

Kazakhstan has not yet formed a nationwide multi-level model of the spatial organization of the country based on the optimal combination of all stages of the development of management plans to implement based on the rational use of natural resources and critical infrastructure. However, the methodological tools and scientific potential of the country can develop programs to promote agglomeration, including border areas, urban master plans with global experience geourbanistiki. From this perspective, we attempt to examine various possibilities of solving the problems of the spatial organization of the territory in the context of the Kazakh-Russian relations.

In the north-west, north and east of Kazakhstan borders over 6023 km with the Russian Federation, which is developed economically and are closely associated with Kazakhstan through the production and processing stages of the Ural, Volga region, the West Siberian economic region. This section of the border is the most favorable from the point of view of the development of foreign economic relations. A distinctive feature of the economic and geographical situation of the site boundary is the concentration of a large part of the transport network, including its various forms: rail, road, river and pipeline. All this in the Soviet era led to the formation of inter-republican interdisciplinary manufacturing complex.

Economic unity of the border regions of Russia and Kazakhstan is preserved in the present. For example, the economic infrastructure of the Orenburg (Russian Federation), the West - Kazakhstan, Aktobe and Kostanai (Kazakhstan) regions in the recent past have been linked not only geographically geographical proximity, but also the technological infrastructure. At the present stage, there was a need for an entirely new legal and institutional basis to address issues of cross-border cooperation (Bashmakov, 2005).

Of course, spatial structure of the Russian regions, in the perimeter of Kazakhstan borders have a huge production capacity in the future, may, if it does not absorb, the technologically and economically to make them dependent. This is natural, there is always a large structure or absorbs a small or weak, or transforms it to fit your interests. At present the export of raw materials is good for Kazakhstan. However, while keeping the process in the future, together with the export of raw materials Kazakhstan will export jobs and added value, which is to start or have already started washing out of the industrial potential of northern Kazakhstan in the neighboring regions of Russia. This applies to the outflow of the population, including indigenous, when the republic remains largely uncompetitive in the Russian population. What should I do if the scenario of economic development will go in that direction? The answer, based on international experience, it may be one. Quality parameters of the reproductive structures of Kazakhstan, especially in the regions along the Russian border should be higher than Russian, or at least equal to them. Another thing is how to achieve this?

Significant role in reducing the volume and structure of trade has played a politicization of bilateral relations, the reorientation of foreign economic ties to countries outside the CIS and the gap of technological ties. This was due to a certain extent influenced by the direct impact of external factors, which includes the relationship with the partners. Those are the IMF, World Bank, EBRD, a number of multinationals and foreign suppliers of goods and services, foreign consumers, regions, competitors, financial institutions, transport companies. The activities of the past has led to the development of sustainable for the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation trend to gradually turn them into a source of raw materials for the world economy. The fact that Kazakhstan and Russia were not prepared to cooperate with the highly parity trade and economic partners.

Currently time is characterized by a change of the integration period to a period of political integration and economic reasons. Thus, the geo-strategic interests of Russia in Kazakhstan and Central Asia can not be successful without a strong economic impact. Of course, the Kazakh-Russian and Russian-Kazakh economic relations on the

importance and potential of development are the most important elements in the system of production and technological structures, not only the two countries but also other countries of the CIS and ignoring them is undermining the functioning of basic sectors of their economies.

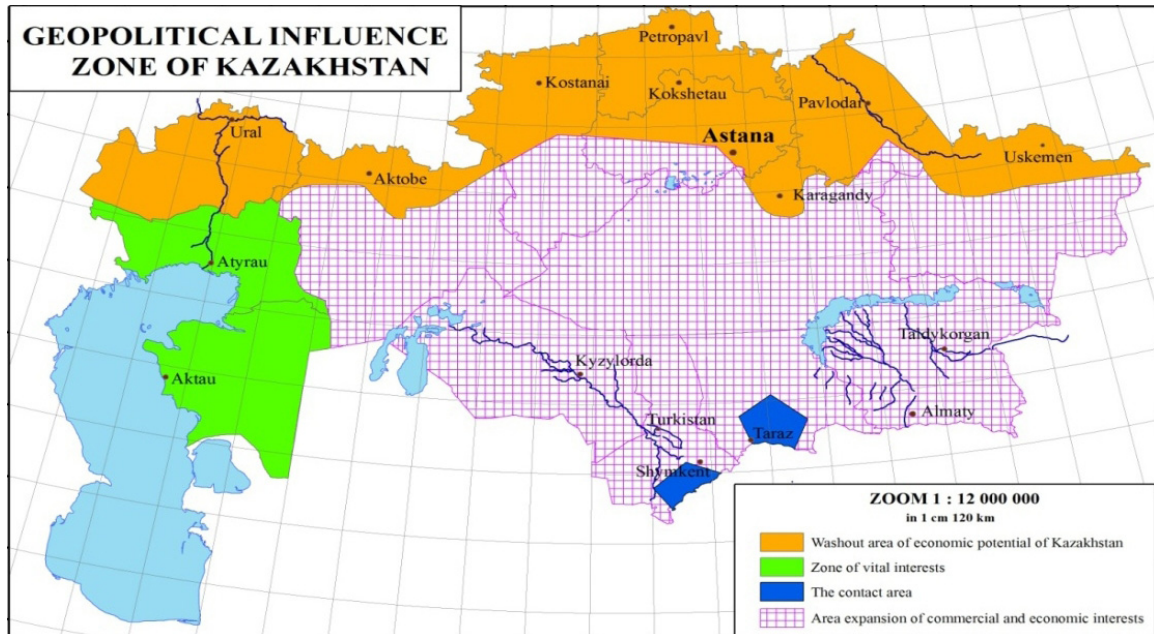


Fig. 1. Areas of geopolitical influence in Kazakhstan

However, the question may arise about the possible threat of absorption of Kazakhstan enterprises more powerful Russian companies. By the way in the world, such processes are not uncommon. How does the complementarity and mutual penetration of territorial and sectoral structures of the two economies will be related to issues of economic and national security as a whole? Of course, different levels of economic potential of Kazakhstan and Russia may lead to one-sided or benefit disparity. Parity can be achieved only with the same values of quality parameters of the reproductive structures of the leading sectors of the economy, ie labor productivity, capital productivity, capital intensity, bank interest rates, financial market, etc. And this is true not only in relation to Russia, but also to most of our partners from the developed countries. To reduce the degree of dependence and its complete elimination of Kazakhstan should:

- To reach the world average level and pace of development is not only economic, but also the technology, not to mention the neighboring countries;
- Define rational from the standpoint of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the parameters of participation in inter-regional (primarily from Russia) and international territorial division of labor.

Kazakhstan in contrast to other countries in Central Asia had developed enough production complexes with a high proportion of the manufacturing industry, including engineering, diversified industrial structure of production. With the rupture of economic relations with Russia were affected in the first place, the industry processing industry, as a consequence of the commodity structure of exports and imports of mutual dominated by the hydrocarbon feedstock and fuel, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, chemical, petrochemical and food industries. Consequently, the development of innovative industries is possible only within the framework of an integrated inter-state input-output industrial-technological complex. It interstate economic, trade, monetary and financial integration of western countries largely owe their stability and sustainable development (Bozhkov, 2011).

There was a need for an entirely new legal and institutional basis to address issues of cross-border cooperation. Thus, the performance of foreign trade turnover of border regions of Russia and Kazakhstan are hundreds of millions of U.S. dollars, there are examples of effective contacts with neighboring areas as a hub of huge production capacity.

Russia has large opportunities stemming from the economic and geographical conditions, a relatively high level of development of transport and communication infrastructure, the historically established ties that could affect the increased integration in the border regions of Kazakhstan and Russia (Fig. 1).

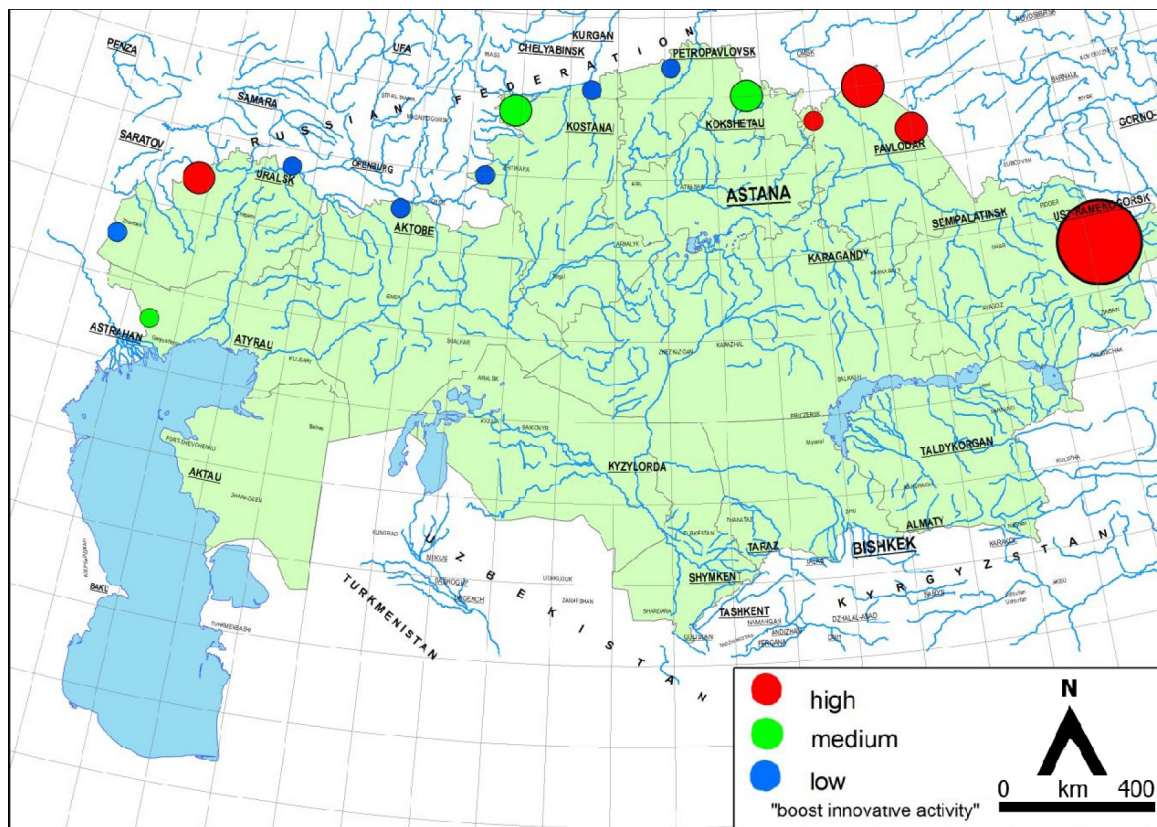


Fig. 2. Cross-border cooperation in the field of innovation between Russia and Kazakhstan.

But, at the same time to reduce the size and structure of trade turnover between Russia and Kazakhstan continues to play the role of the politicization of the bilateral relations, the reorientation of foreign economic ties to countries outside the CIS and the gap of technological ties.

In this situation, the creation of joint agglomerations between Kazakhstan and Russia will be the real basis for the restructuring of the economy, through spatial integration in the Kazakh-Russian relations and the Eurasian Economic Community, the EU has the same experience of half a century ago. In this case, the principles and characteristics of the formation of networks of resettlement of the population in the border regions of Kazakhstan with Russia should be adequate in Russian, and not to give them the degree of comfort and infrastructure density, which is especially important for small and medium-sized cities in the border areas of 2 states. Only in this case, agglomeration can become centers of innovation, capital, new technologies, polycentric space of production of goods and services to the world level. In our view beyond 2015 integration links are closer, and in the period from 2020 to 2030 on the content they need to be close to the level of economic relations, progress in the EU. In this case, the Integration Strategy of Kazakhstan and Russia should contribute to the consolidation of the integration process on the basis of harmonization of the economic environment, in a joint agglomerations in order to create an integrated territorial structures achieved in developed countries. Unfortunately, the economic policies in the countries of EurAsEC, does not currently incorporate in the next few years measures of economic merger of national territorial systems in the Common Market, as that involves integration in the broadest sense, does not provide for the formation of uniform supranational

economic structures, such as vertically integrated TNCs and regional clusters that meet today's challenges the global economy (Nugerbekov et al., 2008).

In the Kazakh-Russian relations, there is a general problem, without which it is difficult to count on the effectiveness of regional cooperation. It is an objective trend in the development of our national economy due to a decline in their share of processing industries and thus increases the share of raw materials. As this trend continues, the parties should be considered with it, and to develop methods for predicting the consequences, it is equally important for both Kazakhstan and Russia. Moreover, a not only in term of structural change, but also to assess the possible development of integration processes between the two countries. However, there is a danger of transformation territories bordering Russia in the run-off area of the economic potential of Kazakhstan.

The creation of joint agglomerations between Kazakhstan and Russia will be the real basis of the spatial integration in the Eurasian Economic Community; the EU has similar experience half a century ago. The metropolitan area will become the center of innovation, capital, technology, space polycentric production of goods and services the world level. Spatial development through the integration of cross-border industrial zones Russia and Kazakhstan on the basis of joint agglomerations will allow Kazakhstan to build a strong economy on the perimeter of the country, will provide significant development of the Russian market, will create economic security zone. It is central to the Kazakh-Russian relations, promotes a policy of resettlement of the population in the areas around the perimeter of the country, the most favorable for human habitation, and, ultimately, causes expansion of the zone of vital interests of Kazakhstan on the Eurasian continent.

The development of the integration process, which is understood as the interpenetration of the territorial structures of each other is inevitable in the Kazakh-Russian relations. Kazakhstan and Russia have passed certain stages of spatial development and population distribution. In our view beyond 2015 integration links are closer, and in the period from 2020 to 2030 on the content they will be close to the level of economic relations that have been established at present in the EU.

Consequently, the border regions along the perimeter of the Kazakh-Russian border are the bridgehead of economic cooperation between Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation. However, the difference between the economic potentials of 2-natural cause, both the strengths and weaknesses of cross-border cooperation. Studies conducted by Bozhko (2011) show that in the context of contemporary changes in the border region "diffuse exchange of innovation" in relation to border areas considered in the context of diffuse spread of innovations is an important component of successful development of border areas that have such specific property, as a result of differences and at the same time touching the intersection of two systems (neighboring states).

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